

WEST BRIDGFORD

Urban District Council.

1914 - 15.

Chairman :

MR. HENRY PURCELL DAY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

MR. JAMES ASPDEN.

MR. GEORGE AYLETT,	MR. JOHN WILLIAM JONES, J.P.
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„ JOHN CLARKSON,	„ HARRY JAMES RAVEN,
„ FRANK FORMAN,	„ JOSEPH EDWARD SHAW,
„ WILLIAM JOSEPH FURSE, J.P.	„ JAMES ABBOTT SIMONS,
„ JESSE GRAY,	„ THOMAS SUTHERNS.
„ WILLIAM HOBSON,	

<i>Clerk</i>	MR. W. H. REDGATE.
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> ..	DR. WALTER HUNTER.
<i>Surveyor & Sanitary Inspector</i>	MR. WILLIAM PARE, C.E.
<i>Rate Collector</i>	MR PERCY COMERY.
<i>Treasurer</i>	MR. HENRY E. THORNTON, J.P.



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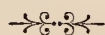
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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1914.



BRIDGEWAY HOUSE,

NOTTINGHAM.

12th MARCH, 1915.

*To the Chairman and Members
of the West Bridgford Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have now the honour of presenting to you my Annual Report for the Year 1914. The Report deals with the Vital Statistics, the general health, and other matters of interest to the inhabitants of your Parish.

The year 1914 will for all time be known as the year which saw the origin and progress of what will in the future be known as the Great European War. The part played in this great drama by Public Health Authorities has been, and will throughout the war continue to be, of the greatest value. The inspection of all billets and encampments—the conditions under which troops are housed and the sanitary arrangements of the buildings so used,—the supervision of water and food supplies, and the

voluntary vaccination and inoculation against small-pox and enteric fever of the men joining the Regular Army or the Territorial Forces, are only a part of the duties which have devolved upon those Authorities. The value of inoculation against enteric fever is now fully recognised. The experience gained in the Boer War taught our military authorities the wastage of life caused by this disease, as many more soldiers died from fever than from the bullets of the enemy.

The latest experience and statistics shew that enteric fever is more than five times more prevalent amongst uninoculated troops than amongst those who have been inoculated.

Apart from the personal suffering and loss of military efficiency caused by enteric fever, there is now no doubt, except in the minds of a few rabid extremists, that anti-typhoid inoculation is of first-rate military importance, and that it is the duty of sanitarians to further its application in all the units of the Regular and Territorial forces. Up to the end of January not a soldier of our Expeditionary Force, protected by inoculation, had died of typhoid fever. A later report shews that one inoculated and 34 uninoculated men had died. (February 16th).

Locally the year was one of importance, for in its early period there was introduced for the first time an organised and well equipped service of Motor Buses connecting the distant parts of your parish with the limits of the Nottingham City boundary at Trent Bridge. The service was greatly appreciated by the residents and was proving itself most useful, with a fair chance of paying its way, when unfortunately the war broke out and the buses were very soon commandeered by the War Office.

Strenuous efforts were made by your Bus Committee to continue a partial service. These efforts proved unavailing and all the buses had to be surrendered. During the latter part of the year your parish was entirely without a service.

The establishment of this Motor Service entailed much more worry, labour and anxiety to your Council than anyone not conversant with the facts could imagine, and it was very disheartening that just when the Council's efforts were about to be crowned with success, the whole business had to be abandoned.

Quite recently a partial service on the Musters Road route has been resumed, but this is quite inadequate for the needs of the parish. During the nine months the full service was in order, 1,047,138 passengers were carried.

The geographical aspect of a district does not vary from year to year. The area of West Bridgford is 1,190 acres. The rateable value of the property assessable to the General District Rate was estimated in September last to be £65,177. A penny rate is estimated to produce £271 gross and £259 net. The present rate levied by your Council is 1/8 in the £, and this is estimated to produce £5,181 net.

In my last year's Report I referred to the physical features and general characters of the district, which remain the same. The district continues to grow and retains its popularity as a most pleasant residential district. There are ample facilities for outdoor sports of all kinds. The roads are maintained in first-class order. They are laid with tar macadam, give off very little dust and are regularly scavenged. The sanitary arrangements are of a high order. The district is planted with trees which add to its beauty and attractiveness.

Plans for the building of 75 houses, 10 motor garages, one stable and one workshop were passed by your Building Committee during the year.

A large number of Belgian Refugees continue to arrive and to be distributed throughout the county. Several families are

now located in your parish. As it was possible that these might have brought some infectious diseases with them, they were, as far as possible, medically examined on arrival. Their names and prospective addresses are sent periodically to the Medical Officer of Health of the district into which they go. I have visited most of those refugees located in your parish and have found no trace of infectious disease amongst them.

POPULATION.

On 30th June last, there were 3,503 houses in the Parish, of which 134 were unoccupied. This leaves 3,369 tenanted houses. On the Lady Bay estate 3 per cent. of the houses were tenantless. In the other part of the Parish 5 per cent. were.

Reckoning 4 inhabitants to each of the occupied houses we get a population of 13,476, in the entire parish at Midsummer last—an unexpected increase of 720 over last year, and which is rather above the average annual increase in recent years. The growth of the parish continues to be satisfactory.

It is upon this estimated population of 13,476 that I base my vital statistics for the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered during the year were 119; of these 60 were males and 59 were females. This compares with a total of 102 deaths during 1913.

The monthly distribution was as follows :—

January	..	14 deaths.
February	..	6 „
March	..	8 „
April	..	12 „
May	..	15 „
June	..	5 „
July	..	5 „
August	..	9 „
September	..	13 „
October	..	15 „
November	..	8 „
December	..	9 „

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It is a remarkable fact that, as a rule, the mortality in December, one of the bleakest and dreariest of the winter months is low.

The age mortality was as follows :—

Under one year	..	14 deaths.
1 to 10 years	..	8 „
10 to 20 „	..	4 „
20 to 30 „	..	6 „
30 to 40 „	..	4 „
40 to 50 „	..	4 „
50 to 60 „	..	15 „
60 to 70 „	..	25 „
70 to 80 „	..	22 „
80 to 90 „	..	17 „

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Put in diagrammatic form, the age mortality is more clearly realized thus :—

Under one year	..	//// //	..	14
1 to 10 years	..	////	..	8
10 to 20	„	////	..	4
20 to 30	„	//// /	..	6
30 to 40	„	////	..	4
40 to 50	„	////	..	4
50 to 60	„	//// ////	..	15
60 to 70	„	//// //// ////	..	25
70 to 80	„	//// //// //// //	..	22
80 to 90	„	//// //// //// //	..	17

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These figures shew that of the total deaths 14 were infants who died during the first year of their existence ; 39 died over 70 years—that is, one third of the total deaths was of persons over 70 ; and 17 persons, or over 14 per cent. died over 80 years of age. The greatest age attained was 86.

The view that an extraordinary number of the inhabitants of West Bridgford live to extraordinary ages is supported by these tables.

The chief causes of death were as follows :—

Consumption	..	..	5 cases
Diseases of the Lungs other than Consumption <i>e.g.</i> Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.	..	16	„
Heart Disease	..	18	„
Diseases of the Brain (Apoplexy, Paralysis, &c.)	..	13	„
Renal Disease	..	6	„
Cancer	..	13	„
Senile Decay	..	10	„
Premature Birth	..	7	„

The "gross" death rate, calculated upon the estimated population (13,476) is 8.8 per 1,000 as compared with 8 per 1,000 during 1913. Although 8.8 per 1,000 is the highest death rate ever recorded in your parish it is still an extraordinary low rate.

To arrive at the "net" death rate, account must be taken of those residents of West Bridgford who died during the year away from home, as also those who died in your parish during the year but whose usual residence was not in the parish. These are called "outward" transferable deaths and "inward" transferable deaths respectively.

The net death rate is arrived at by subtracting the "inward transfers" and adding the "outward transfers."

The former are obtained from the fortnightly reports of the local Registrar, the latter from the County Medical Officer of Health.

During 1914, Dr. Handford has kindly informed me of 11 deaths of residents which took place away from West Bridgford, as follows: There died—in the Basford Workhouse (2); Notts. County Asylum (3); in Private Hospitals in Nottingham (2); in the General Hospital (1); in Nottingham (1); at Buxton (1); found in the Trent (1).

There were 3 "inward transfer" deaths—that is 3 persons died in the parish who were not residents.

The gross number of deaths, as already stated, was 119. From this number we subtract the "inward transfer" deaths (3) and add the "outward transfer" deaths (11).

Thus $119 - 3 + 11 = 127$, which gives a net death rate of 9.4 per 1,000.

There was one uncertified death; one death was by suicide. One inquest was held.

INFANT MORTALITY.

During the year there were 14 deaths of infants who failed to reach the age of one year. The causes of death were as follows:—Colites (1); Laryngismus (1); Icterus (1); Whooping Cough (1); Congenital Debility (1); Convulsions (3); Premature Birth (6).

The infant death-rate is 61·7 per 1,000 children born. The chief causes of infantile deaths are (1) Prematurity and Congenital defects at birth, including atrophy, debility and marasmus; (2) Diarrhœal diseases; (3) Respiratory diseases and (4) Convulsions.

BIRTHS.

227 births were registered. Of these 123 were boys and 104 were girls. This constitutes a record for your parish. Two of the births were illegitimate.

The rate is 16·8 per 1,000, an advance of over 1 per cent. on 1913 and 3 per cent. over 1912. The rate is still, however, grievously low. The unfortunate feature of the low birth-rate throughout the country is that the decline appears to be much greater in those sections of the population which give proofs of thrift and foresight than among those who do not. The declining birth-rate is equally noticeable in almost every civilized country except Russia and Japan—but the condition does not prevail in Jewish or Roman Catholic communities to such an extent. The extreme importance of the declining birth-rate from a national point of view is emphasised by the present war, which has shewn the risks to which small nations are subjected by a strong and unscrupulous neighbour. When the war fever is over, the patriotism of all the countries engaged will have to be utilised in checking such intentional restrictions of births as is the product of selfishness and love of pleasure: for all these countries will require re-populating quickly.

MARRIAGES.

67 marriages were celebrated during the year. Of these, 58 were solemnized in the Churches and 9 in the Chapels.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

74 cases were notified during the year as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	46 cases.
Diphtheria	..	..	10 „
Enteric Fever	..	..	4 „
Tubercular Diseases	9 „
Erysipelas	3 „
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1 case.
Puerpural Fever..	1 „
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The number of cases shews unfavourably with the year 1913 when 46 cases were notified.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.—46 cases of the former and 10 cases of the latter were notified.

Very largely these diseases are spread by unrecognised and unrecognisable cases. In the case of diphtheria there is a possibility of decreasing the proportion of cases by the employment of bacteriological methods which do not apply to scarlet fever.

Isolation in hospitals does diminish the risk to which the inmates of houses are exposed in both diseases, but the chances of infection outside are still sufficiently abundant for this decrease not to have any very appreciable result upon the total prevalence.

In West Bridgford very many of the houses are of such a class that with little trouble, cases of either disease can be successfully isolated, and if placed in charge of a competent nurse, the risk of either disease spreading is small. This does not apply to the smaller class of houses.

Both diseases were most prevalent during the winter months when the Schools are in full swing, for the Schools are undoubtedly the great causative factors in the spread of all infectious diseases. During the latter end of the year and the beginning of the present year, scarlet fever was especially prevalent in the Exchange Road district. In several instances, three and four cases occurred in one house. The houses in this district are of the artizan class. These have not the facilities for isolation and the parents cannot afford the luxury of having a nurse. These disadvantages have, however, their compensation, in this way: children of school age are almost certain to take scarlet fever at some time, and it is a decided advantage to have all the children affected at the same time and so get rid of the trouble at once. This disease is now rarely fatal, but its presence entails a good deal of trouble on the part of the parents and a long abstention from school.

Five of the cases of scarlet fever notified were removed to the Basford Sanatorium at the parents' expense and one at the expense of your Council. There was no fatal case. There were three fatal cases of diphtheria, one being a Belgian refugee child.

The catarrhal condition of the throat and nose, prevalent amongst children during the winter months, may render them more susceptible to the scarlet fever virus and so help to account for its greater frequency during the winter.

Enteric Fever. — Four cases were notified. A rather unusual number for West Bridgford, which has always prided itself on its immunity from this disease. One case proved fatal.

The duration of the disease may be short or very long. In one of my own cases, the febrile stage lasted only ten days. In another, the patient, a young married woman, was febrile for 46 days. She recovered.

Where privies exist, the incidence of this disease is three times greater than where the water-carriage system exists. The poison of enteric fever enters the body through the alimentary canal—that is, the poison is swallowed either with our food or our drinks. Where privies exist, they are often in a foul and insanitary condition: the seats are soiled with fœcal matter and urine, while the floors are similarly contaminated.

It is easy to understand that the boots and clothing of any person entering these may become contaminated, and its transference to food would be merely a matter of time.

Such privies are the nurseries and homes of flies, and it is believed that the spread of enteric fever is in some measure due to food infection by them.

Outbreaks are frequently coincident with the maximum prevalence of flies.

Your Council is therefore wise in using all its powers to reduce the number of privies in the parish, and this is gradually and steadily being done. Manure heaps should also be regularly and frequently removed from the neighbourhood of dwellings.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Poliomyelitis.—One case of cerebro-spinal fever was notified. The patient was a young woman living in the Lady Bay district. She was removed to the Nottingham General Hospital, where she died. Poliomyelitis is more a rural than an urban disease. Epidemics occurred in various parts of England during the year, almost entirely in country districts. Those affected were chiefly young children.

The disease occurs in houses near where there are manure heaps, and it is possible that the disease may be caused by the introduction into the child's blood of a poison from the bite of a stable fly.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—an inflammation of the newly-born infant's eyes—was made compulsorily notifiable on 14th April last. I have had no case notified, and so far as West Bridgford is concerned, there are not likely to be any.

Erysipelas.—Three cases were notified. As I have said before, I can see no reason why this should be a notifiable disease.

Small Pox.--The country remained free from this scourge all year.

Consumption.—This is now a notifiable disease. 6 cases were notified during the year, which is about an average. 5 cases were admitted into the Ransom Memorial Sanatorium at Mansfield. 6 deaths from consumption were registered during the year.

All cases of tubercular disease, of whatever organ, are now compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health, who has to keep a record of all cases. This register embraces all cases, whether occurring in hospitals, workhouses, sanatoria, or in private practice.

Consumption is made notifiable because it is now clearly recognized as infectious, though not to the same extent as the other infectious diseases. Its spread can in great measure be prevented if the patient and those around him will exercise some simple precaution, especially in the disposal of the sputum. The advantage of notification is that all cases become known to

the health authorities and steps can be taken to control the disease. The Mansfield Sanatorium is quite insufficient to cope with all cases of consumption amongst insured persons in the county—for it is now reserved for those who are insured under the National Insurance Act.

The result of sanatorium treatment throughout the country seems to have had as yet no very appreciable effect upon the mortality from tuberculosis. Many consumptives improve greatly, but relapse soon after they return to their homes.

Greater benefit is likely to result from systematic instruction of the people as regards the nature and prevention of the disease. During 1914, a caravan tour was made of many of the towns and villages in the county, though West Bridgford was omitted, probably because it is not a working-class district. The caravan was hired from the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption. The tour lasted eleven weeks. The colliery districts were chiefly selected. Addresses on the *prevention* of tuberculosis, with instruction on healthy modes of living and domestic management were given in the afternoons to school children, and in the evening similar lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, were given to adults. The attendances were good and reached a total of 4279. At the evening meetings, the audiences were chiefly composed of working men and women, who shewed great interest. The total cost of the two tours was just under £100. Many of the District Councils subscribed to the fund.

By these and other means the public will learn much about the nature and prevention of consumption. The great objection to sanatoria is that they deal with the disease after its occurrence—they are not preventive in character.

NON=NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Measles.—This ailment was very prevalent during the winter and spring months. The school attendance was so seriously affected that it was considered advisable to close the Junior departments of the Musters Road and Trent Boulevard Schools for several weeks. Where notification has been tried it has proved a failure. The disease always appears in epidemic form, and is very contagious. One case proved fatal. The disease is still a very fatal one, but the mortality is diminishing.

Whooping Cough, Mumps and Chicken Pox.—These were also prevalent at the same time. Whooping Cough caused one death. Deaths from Whooping Cough steadily decline, owing probably to the fact that it is now more clearly recognised that it is a disease which should not be trifled with. Good nursing and good hygienic surroundings are essential to recovery. Mumps and Chicken Pox are mild diseases, and very rarely prove fatal.

Cancer.—This disease caused 16 deaths, or over 13 per cent. The mortality is high. The ages ranged from 49 to 75 years, —the average being 63. The organs affected were Bowel (6), Liver (5), Pylorus (1), Pancreas (1), Bladder (1), Abdominal Glands (1).

The mortality from Cancer is now in some districts greater than from Consumption. In consumption there are now elaborate means for treatment, whilst for cancer there are no such means. It cannot be demonstrated that cancer can pass from one person to another, but it is certainly undesirable that patients in the later stages of the disease should live with healthy people, especially in over crowded houses. In cities, provision for isolation and treatment is desirable.

The importance of this subject and the increasing prevalence of Cancer in our own and other districts must be my apology for bringing before you certain rules, which if observed should lead to a considerable diminution of the disease. They are based on the fact that cancer results from continued irritation of the part of the body affected.

RULES.

1.—Cancer, in its early and curable stage, gives rise to no pain or symptom of ill-health whatever.

2.—Nevertheless, in its commonest situations, the signs of it in its early stage are conspicuously manifest. To witness :

3.—In case of any swelling occurring in the breast of a woman after 40 years of age, a medical man should at once be consulted. A large proportion of such swellings are cancer.

4.—Any bleeding, however trivial, occurring after the change of life means invariably cancer, and cancer which is then curable. If neglected till pain occurs, it means cancer which is almost always incurable.

5.—Any irregular bleeding occurring at the change of life should invariably be submitted to a doctor's investigation. It is not the natural method of the onset of the change of life, and in a large number of cases means commencing cancer.

6.—Any wart or sore occurring spontaneously on the lower lip in a man over 45 years of age is almost certainly cancer. If removed at once the cure is certain, if neglected the result is inevitably fatal.

7.—Any sore or swelling occurring on the tongue or inside of the mouth in a man after 45 years of age should be submitted to investigation without a moment's delay, and the decision at once arrived at by an expert microscopical examination whether it is

cancer or not. A very large proportion of such sores or swellings occurring at this time of life are cancer, and if neglected for only a few weeks the result is almost inevitably fatal. If removed at once the prospect of cure is good.

8.—Any bleeding occurring from the bowels after 45 years of age, commonly supposed by the public to be “piles,” should be submitted to investigation at once. A large proportion of such cases are cancer, which at this stage is perfectly curable.

9.—When warts, moles, or other growths on the skin are exposed to constant irritation they should be immediately removed. A large number of them, if neglected, terminate in cancer.

10.—Avoid irritation of the tongue and cheeks by broken jagged teeth, and of the lower lip by clay pipes. Many of these irritations, if neglected, terminate in cancer.

11.—Although there is no evidence that cancer is communicable under ordinary circumstances it is desirable that rooms occupied by a person suffering from cancer should be cleaned and disinfected from time to time.

* * *

The mortality from Cancer throughout the country is 1 per 1,000 living. If attention were paid to the early signs, and surgical aid asked in time, this mortality would be greatly reduced.

In the public mind cancer is associated with severe pain. In its early stages cancer may be, and frequently is, quite painless, and it is not until pain becomes the prominent symptom that the attacked person seeks medical advice, and by this time the Cancer has often advanced beyond the stage when a cure might have been effected.

SEWERS.

The sewers are regularly flushed, especially during the warm weather. In the early days of West Bridgford, complaints by the residents, of smells escaping from the sewer gratings and manholes used to be frequent. Many of these were accordingly sealed and ventilating shafts erected.

The notion that bad smells arising from a sewer grating may cause illness is not founded on fact. In large cities, workmen spend much of their time in the sewers, cleaning and repairing them. They do not suffer in their health. Rather is it that we lessen disease by preventing the direct contamination of our food and drink by human sewage—by getting rid of all street garbage, midden and manure heaps, and by reducing fly contamination. The common house-fly, by flitting from some dung or dust heap to our milk and other foods, directly contaminate them. The house-fly is a much more potent factor in the spread of disease than the worst smell from a sewer. It is now considered by many sanitarians to be the principal agent in the causation of epidemic summer and autumn diarrhœa.

HOUSE INSPECTION.

A house-to-house inspection has again been made by your Sanitary Staff. 25 nuisances have been remedied. There are now 443 pail-closets and 253 ashpits in the parish, a reduction of 35 and 19 respectively. 42 premises have been disinfected. Your Council have taken in hand the conversion of privies into water-closets under the 1907 Act. 10 privies were converted during the year.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION.

The sewage disposal works at your Dépôt continue to give satisfaction. These include pumping apparatus, destructor,

disinfecting chamber, mortuary, stabling, cart sheds, dwelling-house for foreman, and Board room, which in an emergency could be converted into a small hospital for small-pox patients should this ever become necessary.

The destructor which is used for burning the refuse and garbage of the district continues to give great satisfaction. The stabling has been increased by the addition of one loose box. Owing to the increase of the population further stabling will be required at no distant date. The mortuary was not required during the year.

SEWAGE FARM.

The primary object of the farm is the purification and disposal of the liquid sewage of the district. This is accomplished in a highly satisfactory manner. Further tank accommodation may be soon necessary. A different type of tank has been designed lately and if installed it is hoped that the amount of "humus" in the percolating beds will be materially reduced.

The farm is about 18 acres in extent, and good crops of mangolds, oats, and osiers, are annually raised and are disposed of at good prices, so that there is always a certain income from the land.

ROADS.

The Roads in the parish after being taken over by your Council are always kept in excellent order. They afford good walking even in the dirtiest of weather. Only one road—Crosby Road—was taken over during the year.

TOWN PLANNING.

During the year your Council adopted a report by your Surveyor bearing on this subject. The two important points

dealt with were (1) The arrangement of streets and building lines, and (2) The class of property to be erected in the various parts of the district. In laying out the district for further buildings the recommendations of the Town Planning Act will be observed.

Prospective purchasers of sites will know that any desirable residence erected will not be spoilt or depreciated in value by subsequent erections. This should give confidence to would-be purchasers.

WATER SUPPLY.

The district continues to receive its usual plentiful supply of Nottingham Corporation Water. During the year under review 421 yards of small diameter mains were laid.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS (1875-1899).

Thirty-five samples of Milk were examined: 25 were informally purchased by the County Inspector, and 10 were received from retail dealers. Of the former, only 4 were slightly below the Government Minimum Standard, whilst of those received from the retail vendors to be submitted to the Gerber test only 3 were slightly below the minimum. Evidently your parishioners get quite good milk.

No proceedings were issued under The Food and Drugs Act, neither were any official cautions deemed necessary during the year.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Since my last report, there has been no change in the number of these. They have been visited at stated intervals by Mr. Pare and myself. Their condition can only be described as passable.

There is still much need for cleanliness in the method of milking. It is a public health necessity that great care should be exercised to ensure a supply of clean milk. It should be free from contamination by cow-dung and other foul material found in cowsheds and their precincts. A high degree of cleanliness has been attained in many American cities by methods which are very simple and do not add greatly to the cost of production. These are as follows :

SUGGESTED METHOD OF MILKING TO SECURE GREATER
CLEANLINESS OF THE MILK SUPPLY.

1. The cows and cowsheds to be kept clean.
2. All long hairs on udder and flank of cows to be kept short by clipping.
3. Cows' flanks to be damped with a damp brush, and their udders wiped clean with a wet cloth before milking, to prevent dust and dirt from falling into the milk.
4. Milkers to wash their hands with soap and water before milking and to wear clean overalls.
5. A covered milking pail to be used with an opening in the side.
6. The milk to be immediately removed from the cowshed into a clean dairy and passed through a strainer and cooled.

The most important items are the damping of the cows' flanks, and the use of a pail with a side opening.

From experience elsewhere it may be said that there are from 50,000 to 100,000 germs in every teaspoonful of milk as it leaves the farm, while if the precautions mentioned above are taken the numbers should not exceed a few hundreds. The effect of this greater cleanliness is

that the milk is much more wholesome for children, while its keeping qualities, particularly in hot weather, are very much better than in milk produced under ordinary conditions.

FACTORIES and WORKSHOPS.

There are several workshops in the Parish but no factory—if we except a mineral water factory. A proposal to build a factory was discussed during the year but nothing has been done. The workshops are all in a good sanitary state.

INTERMENTS.

I have been unable to get the number of interments in the Parish Churchyard during the year. I have frequently advised the closing of this, owing to the nearness of the dwelling-houses

Another year has passed and there is no sign of the opening of the New Corporation Cemetery on the Wilford Hills. To the casual observer this beautiful burying ground might have been utilised long ago, but I understand that the Parks Committee of the Corporation are not yet in a position to have it opened for burial purposes. Certain bye-laws must be framed and approved by the Burials Board before there is a formal opening. No definite date has yet been suggested.

OUTWORKERS.

There are only a few in the Parish, engaged chiefly in the lace and hosiery business. They work under exceptionally good conditions.

BAKEHOUSES.

There has been no alteration in the number of these. They are all of comparatively modern structure and conform to the bye-laws.

In Toronto, all boys and men who deliver bread and other articles from bakehouses must wear white gloves, or must use plated tongs, unless the bread, etc., are wrapped in clean tissue paper. This is done on the theory that the human hand is a common source of the spreading of the germs of communicable disease. The gloves and the tongs may appear to be a rather fantastic idea, but the tissue paper is not so. No one desires to have his loaf of bread handled as we daily see it by a baker's dirty boy.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The weather throughout 1914 was on the whole good. Rain fell on 184 days. December was the wettest month, rain falling on 28 days. June and September were the driest months. June 30th was the hottest day, the thermometer registering 85·6. January 1st was the coldest day, when it registered 17·5 degrees. The total rainfall was 24·5 inches, or 1·4 inches under the average.

* * *

In conclusion I beg to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued kindness and courtesy during another year of service.

My thanks are also due to the Clerk, to Mr. Pare and Mr. Comery for the information supplied to me for this Report.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

WALTER HUNTER, M.D.

M. O. H.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1914 and previous years.

NAME OF DISTRICT.—WEST BRIDGFORD (NOTTS.)

YEAR.	Population estimated at Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	11934		182	15·3	72	6		3	8	44	75	6·3
1910	12600		175	13·9	65	5·2		3	7	40	68	5·4
1911	11632	197	200	17·2	101	8·7	1	8	22	110	108	9·4
1912	12156	168	167	13·8	90	7·4		14	10	60	104	8·5
1913	12756	199	199	15·6	102	8	5	13	13	65	110	8·6
1914	13476	227	227	16·8	119	8·8	3	11	14	61·7	127	9·4

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area . } 1,190
(covered by water) }

Total population at all ages, 11,632
Number of inhabited houses, 2,864
Average number of persons per house, 4·06

} At Census
of 1911.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

NAME OF DISTRICT.—WEST BRIDGFORD (NOTTS.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upw'rds
Small-pox								
Cholera								
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	10		3	6	1			
Erysipelas	3					2		1
Scarlet Fever ..	46		10	29	4	3		
Typhus Fever ..								
Enteric Fever ..	4			1	1	1	1	
Relapsing Fever ..								
Continued Fever ..								
Puerperal Fever ..	1					1		
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1				1			
Poliomyelitis ..								
Ophthalmia Neonatorum								
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6				2	3		1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	1			1	1		
Totals	74	1	13	36	10	11	1	2

Isolation Hospital :

Name and Situation—BASFORD ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

RANSOM MEMORIAL SANATORIUM.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

NAME OF DISTRICT.—WEST BRIDGFORD (NOTTS.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All causes { Certified ..	118								
Uncertified ..	1								
Enteric Fever	1					1			
Small-pox									
Measles	1		1						
Scarlet Fever									
Whooping Cough ..	1	1							
Diphtheria and Croup ..	3			2	1				
Influenza									
Erysipelas									
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	5					2	2	1	
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	1				1				
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1		1						
Cancer, malignant disease	13							8	5
Rheumatic Fever									
Meningitis	1		1						
Organic Heart Disease ..	18				1	2	1	5	9
Bronchitis	6							1	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	9		2				1	2	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	1							1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..									
Appendicitis and Typhlitis									
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	3							2	1
Alcoholism									
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	6				1			1	4
Puerperal Fever									
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition									
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	7	7							
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	1							1	
Suicide	1					1			
Other Defined Diseases ..	15						1	6	8
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	24	5					2	3	14
Totals	119	14	5	2	4	6	7	30	51

TABLE IV.
WEST BRIDGFORD URBAN DISTRICT.
Infant Mortality.

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes { Certified. Uncertified.										
{ Small-pox										
{ Chicken-pox										
{ Measles										
{ Scarlet Fever										
{ Whooping Cough							1			1
{ Diphtheria and Croup										
{ Erysipelas										
{ Tuberculous Meningitis										
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis										
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases										
{ Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)										
{ Convulsions	1	1			2		1			3
{ Laryngitis								1		1
{ Bronchitis										
{ Pneumonia (all forms)										
{ Diarrhoea										
{ Enteritis										
{ Gastritis										
{ Syphilis										
{ Rickets										
{ Suffocation, overlying										
{ Injury at birth										
{ Atelectasis										
{ Congenital Malformations										
{ Premature birth	5			1	6					6
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus				1	1					1
{ Other Causes				1	1	1				2
Totals	6	1		3	10	1	2	1		14

Nett Births in the year	{	legitimate	..	..	225
		illegitimate	..	..	2

Nett Deaths in the year of	{ legitimate infants	..	14
	{ illegitimate infants	..	—

Factories, Workshops, Laundries and Workplaces.

NAME OF DISTRICT—WEST BRIDGFORD (NOTTS.)

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	3		
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	17		
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total	20		

2.—DEFECTS FOUND. *Nil.*

3.—HOME WORK. *Nil.*

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses—all above ground and in excellent condition	10
Joiners' Shops and the like	4
Laundry	1
Potted Meat Manufactory (small)	1
Dressmakers' premises in private houses ..	7
Boot Repairing Shops and other small Establish- ments	6
Total Number of Workshops on Register ..	29

5.—OTHER MATTERS. *Nil.*

MARCH, 1915.

WALTER HUNTER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

